

Latin Level 1

OPTION 1: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* VII.74-77

Medea comes to Hecate's altar, and her love for the hero Jason is rekindled.

Tbat ad antiquās Hecatēs Persēidos ārās,
quās nemus umbrōsum sēcrētaque silva tegēbat, 75
et iam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor,
cum videt Aesonidēn exstīnctaque flamma relūxit.

OPTION 2: Vergil, *Aeneid* 6.298-301

The dread ferryman Charon appears.

Portitor hās horrendus aquās et flūmina servat
terribilī squālōre Charōn, cui plūrima mentō
cānitiēs inculta iacet; stant lūmina flammā, 300
sordidus ex umerīs nōdō dēpendet amictus.

OPTION 3: Historia Augusta: The Emperor's Soul

This poem from the Historia Augusta is attributed to the emperor Hadrian. He speaks to his soul affectionately, as if it were a person, and worries what will happen to it when he dies.

animula vāgula blandula
hospēs comēsque corporis
quae nunc abībis in loca
pallidula rigida nūdula
nec ut solēs dabis iocōs.

Latin Level 2

OPTION 1: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* XV.739-744

The god Asclepius comes to Rome in the form of a serpent.

scinditur in geminās partēs circumfluus amnis
(Īnsula nōmen habet) laterumque ā parte duōrum
porrigit aequālēs mediā tellūre lacertōs:
hūc sē dē Latiā pīnū Phoebēius anguis
contulit et finem speciē caeleste resūptā
luctibus inposuit vēnitque salūtifer urbī.

OPTION 2: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* XV.75-82

Pythagoras makes the case for vegetarianism.

'parcite, mortālēs, dapibus temerāre nefandīs
corpora! sunt frūgēs, sunt dēdūcentia rāmōs
pondere pōma suō tumidaeque in vītibus ūvae,
sunt herbae dulcēs, sunt quae mītescere flamma
mollīrīque queant; nec vōbīs lacteus ūmor
ēripitur, nec mella thymī redolentia flōrem.'

OPTION 3: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* XIV.602-608

The hero Aeneas becomes a god.

corniger exsequitur Veneris mandāta suīsque,
quicquid in Aenēā fuerat mortāle, repurgat
et respersit aquīs; pars optima restitit illī.
lustrātum genetrix dīvīnō corpus odōre
unxit et ambrōsiā cum dulcī nectare mixtā
contigit ōs fēcitque deum, quem turba Quirīnī
nuncupat Indigetem templōque ārīsque recēpit.

Latin Level 3

OPTION 1: Catullus, *Carmina* 9

The poet rejoices in a dear one's homecoming.

Vērānī, omnibus ē meīs amīcīs
antistāns mihi mīlibus trecentīs,
vēnistīne domum ad tuōs penātēs
frātrēsque ūnanimōs anumque mātrem?
vēnistī. ō mihi nuntīī beātī!
vīsam te incolumem audiamque Hibērum
nārrantem loca, facta, nātiōnēs,
ut mōs est tuus, applicānsque collum
iūcundum ōs oculōsque suāviābor.
ō quantum est hominum beātiōrum,
quid mē laetius est beātiusve?

OPTION 2: Catullus, *Carmina* 64.50-59

A scene from the intricately woven blanket on the wedding-bed of Peleus and Thetis: Theseus abandons Ariadne on the island of Naxos.

haec vestis prīscīs hominum variāta figūrīs
hērōum mīrā virtūtēs indicat arte.
namque fluentisonō prōspectāns lītore Dīae
Thēsea cēdentem celerī cum classe tuētur
indomitōs in corde gerēns Ariadna furōrēs,
necdum etiam sēsē quae vīsīt vīsere crēdit,
ut pote fallācī quae tunc prīmum excita somnō
dēsertam in sēlā miseram sē cernat harēnā.
immemor at iuuenis fugiēns pellit vada rēmīs,
irrita ventōsae linqūens prōmissa procellae.

OPTION 3: Catullus, *Carmina* 101

The poet bids a final farewell to his dead brother in a distant land.

multās per gentēs et multa per aequora vectus
adveniō hās miserās frāter ad īnferiās
ut tē postrēmō dōnārem mūnere mortis
et mūtā nēquīquam alloquerer cinerem
quandoquidem fortūna mihi tētē abstulit ipsum
heu miser indignē frāter adēmp̄te mihi
nunc tamen intereā haec prīscō quae mōre parentum
trādita sunt trīstī mūnere ad īnferiās
accipe frāternō multum mānantia flētū
atque in perpetuum, frāter, avē atque valē.

Latin Level 4+

OPTION 1: Catullus, *Carmina* 84

Arrius sports a new accent (haccent?).

chommoda dīcēbat, sī quando *commoda* vellet
dīcere, et *īnsidiās* Arrius *hīnsidiās*,
et tum mīrificē spērābat sē esse locūtum,
cum quantum poterat dīxerat *hīnsidiās*.
crēdō, sīc māter, sīc Liber avunculus eius,
sīc māternus avus dīxerat atque avia.
hōc missō in Syriam requiērant omnibus aurēs:
audībant eadem haec lēniter et leviter,
nec sibi postillā metuēbant tālia verba,
cum subitō affertur nūntius horribilis,
Īoniōs flūctūs, postquam illūc Arrius īsset,
iam nōn *Īoniōs* esse, sed *Hīoniōs*.

OPTION 2: Vergil, *Eclogues* VIII.79-90

A lover weaves this magic spell to bring her beloved back.

dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

līmus ut hic dūrēscit, et haec ut cēra liquēscit
ūnō eōdemque ignī, sīc nostrō Daphnis amōre.
sparge molam et fragilīs incende bitūmine laurūs.
Daphnis mē malus ūrit; ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.

dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

tālis amor Daphnim, quālis cum fessa iuencum
per nemora atque altōs quaerendō būcula lūcōs,
propter aquae rīvum, viridī prōcumbit in ulvā
perdīta, nec sērae meminit dēcēdere noctī,
tālis amor teneat, nec sīt mihi cūra medērī.

dūcite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, dūcite Daphnim.

OPTION 3: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* I.504-514a

Apollo chases Daphne.

“nympha, precor, Pēnēi, manē! nōn īnsequor hostis;
nympha, manē! sīc agna lupum, sīc cerva leōnem,
sīc aquilam pennā fugiunt trepidante columbae,
hostēs quaeque suōs: amor est mihi causa sequendī!
mē miserum! nē prōna cadās indignave laedī
crūra notent sentēs et sim tibi causa dolōris!
aspera, quā properās, loca sunt: moderātius, ōrō,
curre fugamque inhibē, moderātius īnsequar ipse.
cui placeās, inquīre tamen: nōn incola montis,
nōn ego sum pāstor, nōn hīc armenta gregēsque
horridus observō.”